The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Stake nothing on the hazards of chance.—Marcus Aurelius.

WHOLE NO. 1325 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 26, NO. 36

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Policy Is Emphasized by Morrison

Secretary-Treasurer of American Federation of Labor Says Success in Securing Federal and State Legislation Favorable to the Workers Is Due to the Consistent Application of Principle Laid Down by 1897 A. F. of L. Convention for the "Independent Use of the Ballot by Trade Unionists and Working Men United Regardless of Party."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The origin of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and the importance of its continued application are stressed by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, in his Labor Day Message for 1936. The results of this policy, he declares, are found in the large number of labor laws enacted for the protection of working men and women and the masses generally.

Mr. Morrison's Labor Day Message was prepared for the Labor Day editions of the Official and Weekly Labor Press and issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C.

The text of the message follows:

In this Presidential election year national interest is focused on political activities. It is timely to draw attention to the political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The formation of the American Federation of Labor developed out of the desire of workers to model an organization on principles which experience proved best suited to their needs.

The immediate objective was to organize workers and to affiliate them to the union of their trade and calling, to enable them to carry on collective bargaining relations with their employers for the purpose of negotiating agreements, regulating wages and working conditions.

The objectives further comprehended demand for the enactment of legislation by the Federal and state governments for the protection and benefit of wage workers and of the masses of the people.

With the passing of time the American Federation of Labor was brought face to face with the necessity of adopting a political policy which would enable organized labor to bring about the election of representatives in state legislatures and the Congress of the United States who would support legislation demanded by the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time it was necessary to avoid the danger of dividing the membership in a cleavage between the political parties.

The 1897 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for the "independent use of the ballot by trade unionists and working men united regardless of party." Later the non-partisan principle was emphasized in the declaration "We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile."

In the successive election campaigns the American Federation of Labor has adhered strictly to the non-partisan character of its political policy, with the result that increasing numbers of members of different political faiths are being elected to Congress and the state legislatures who are supporting the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor.

The question might be asked what progress are we realizing when laws sponsored by the American Federation of Labor are set aside by courts and laws that stand the test of courts fail to protect workers in the right to organize in independent unions because of the defiance of antagonistic employer interests.

We encounter opposition because we live under a free government and because it is free the labor movement has the right to carry on the struggle for realization of its ideals.

Notwithstanding setbacks, the persistent and insistent promulgation of labor legislation in the United States is creating a more enlightened public conscience in regard to human values and inherent rights of a free people as against purely materialistic considerations, and these principles are attracting ever widening recognition and acceptance.

3,682,224 Are Enrolled In A. F. of L. Unions

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the membership of the national and international organizations and local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the month of August, 1936, is 3,682,224, which is a gain of 1,555,428 members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1933.

Labor Day Speeches On The Air

Sir Walter N. Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, will broadcast an address from England on Labor Day conveying the greetings of the British labor movement to the American labor movement. Sir Walter will speak for 15 minutes over the Basic and Pacific red network and Canadian network of the National Broadcasting Company beginning at 3:45 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time).

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver his Labor Day address at Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, under the auspices of the Knoxville Central Labor Union, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The address will be broadcast over the national networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver his Labor Day address at Lancaster, Pa., under the auspices of the Lancaster Central Labor Union. Mr. Morrison will speak in the Field House, Maple Grove Park, at 3:00 o'clock (Daylight Saving Time). His address will be broadcast over the nationwide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, will speak in St. Louis, Mo., on Labor Day at 2:30 to 2:45 P. M. (Central Standard Time). His subject will be, "The Union Label—The Emblem of Labor Day." The address will be broadcast from station KMOX, Columbia Broadcasting System.

Morrison's Fiftieth Year in the Labor Movement Is Celebrated in Washington

A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer Joined the Typographical Union in 1886.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The fiftieth anniversary of the enrollment of Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in the American labor movement as a member of the International Typographical Union was celebrated here by a dinner given in his honor on the evening of September 2 in the main ballroom of the Willard Hotel.

Mr. Morrison became a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 on August 29, 1886. In addition to having been a member of the I. T. U. for 50 years, he is serving his fortieth year as an official of the American Federation of Labor. He was elected secretary of the A. F. of L. in 1896, and secretary-treasurer in 1935 following the action of the A. F. of L. convention in merging the offices of secretary and treasurer.

The ballroom was filled with labor officials from all parts of the United States, employes of the American Federation of Labor from the field and the Washington headquarters, and many other friends of the labor movement.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner included William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; M. J. McDonough, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department; John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, and I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department.

Mr. Ornburn acted as toastmaster. In addition to Mr. Ornburn the following were seated at the speaker's table: Secretary Morrison; Mrs. Morrison; Miss Ethel Morrison of New York City, daughter of Mr. Morrison; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; James Wilson, former member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and now executive assistant of the International Labor Office in Geneva; Fred Walker, secretary of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the former National Labor Board and chairman of the present WPA Labor Policies Board, and Clyde Mills, secretary-treasurer of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C.

Many communications from officials of national and international unions and others who were unable to attend the dinner were read by Mr. Ornburn.

Music throughout the evening was furnished by the orchestra of musicians led by Moe Baer.

An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison of one of the first dinner sets, containing more than 125 pieces, carrying the union label received and adopted by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The presentation was made by James M. Duffy, president of the Brotherhood.

All of the speakers and communications paid high tribute to Mr. Morrison's long years of service to the labor movement and the masses generally and extended him many returns of the happy day.

In reply to the felicitations Mr. Morrison said he was very glad to have devoted so many years of his life to the cause of labor, which he considers by the belief that progress was made by the cultivation of kindly thoughts which he claimed were the best remedy for ill feeling in others usually generated by misunderstanding.

At the conclusion of the dinner the ballroom was cleared of tables and the delegates who were so inclined ended the occasion with dancing until midnight.

Broad Social Security Is Vital For Real Freedom, Green Holds

A. F. of L. President, in Labor Day Message, Urges Legislation In All States to Participate in Benefits Under Unemployment Compensation, Old-Age Annuities and Public Assistance Provisions of Federal Social Security Act.—Demands Work For Jobless and Insists Upon "Equal Opportunities for All."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The development of legislation in every state to obtain for workers the economic security outlined in the Federal Social Security Act is urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day Message for 1936. He declares that organized labor must have a voice in the administration of this legislation in order to establish the principle of security as labor's right instead of making it a relief institution.

With millions of working men and women still jobless despite the continuing recovery of business, Mr. Green demands that employment for all workers be made an integral part of our economic system and stresses the importance of labor organization to protect the workers.

Mr. Green's Labor Day Message was prepared for the Labor Day editions of the Official and Weekly Labor Press and issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C.

The text of the message follows:

Labor Day, 1936, records a year of new achievements and new problems which progress has developed. During the year unions have increased in membership. The trend toward business recovery is unmistakable. The administration of the Social Security Act is in process of organization, while the judiciary threatens to nullify our efforts to assure workers' rights by legislation.

The Social Security Act is a recognition of society's responsibility for providing security from another source than property ownership. There are many who have no opportunity to acquire sufficient property to achieve security. For this large group income for emergencies must be provided if they are to be relieved of the burden of insecurity.

The spectre which haunts the wage earner through his productive years is loss of job. This spectre takes on blacker terrors as the worker grows older and faces inability to secure other jobs. The Social Security Act attempts to relieve the major emergencies. It provides:

Federal old-age benefits to which employers and employes contribute jointly in addition to Federal subsidies to match state old-age pensions provisions up to $15 per person;

Federal financial incentives to states to enact unemployment compensation laws;

Federal plans for public assistance to widows and dependent children, crippled children, and for blind persons;

Federal grants to states for public health work.

As a result, 15 states now have unemployment compensation acts, 13 of which have been approved by the Social Security Board, and every state has increased the security provided its residents, taking advantage of at least one opportunity afforded by the Social Security Act. This is a remarkable achievement for so short a time.

It is labor's hope and ambition to secure legislation to enable every state to participate fully in all types of Federal aid offered by this measure. These constructive legislative enactments constitute the beginning of a constructive plan to assure to every citizen an income to provide the necessaries of life under all eventualities. When there is a measure of economic security so that persons are sure of shelter, food and clothing, freedom takes on new meaning.

It would be well if our Labor Day celebration included plans for a development of a fully rounded security program in every state efficiently administered with labor's cooperation. Labor should take the initiative in the legislative program and then must be ready to follow closely administrative policies and procedure. Unless this program is administered as a right of labor it becomes a mere relief program which does not make for freedom.

In addition to our opportunity to advance social security, we face a responsibility to all unemployed wage earners. It is obvious that recovery for business is at hand, but re-employment of the unemployed is not keeping pace with the increase in business activity or the increase of profits. For those who are employed we must secure higher wages and shorter hours. The steady rise in business activity and profits indicates the opportunities of demands for higher standards. The rise in the costs of living make such demands imperative.

We face, in addition, the serious problem of extending our provisions for unemployed so that there may be normal opportunities for those excluded from existing business by technical progress. There again the labor movement must insist upon equal opportunities for all in our new economic environment.

We face another phase of labor's age-long struggle for freedom under all conditions. Unless the labor movement does its part, the results will be serious for our nation, for the labor movement is essential to balance in both our economic and our political progress. We have seen in other countries that the downfall of free labor movements has always presaged the loss of civil liberties.

We are upon a critical period in world affairs as well as in our own country, so that our first concern should be the strengthening and advancement of our organized labor movement, that the workers as well as all society may be safeguarded and bettered.

Organization is the first step in progress and is essential to maintain existing gains. May organization be our continuous concern. Upon the rank and file of workers as well as union officers rests responsibility for taking advantage of opportunities and of solving our problems. May each and every member of organized labor be ready and alert to do his full part for our common advancement.

Reynolds Metals Co. Grants Pay Boost Despite Foreign Aluminum Foil Dumping

Three Cents Per Hour Increase Won By A. F. of L. International and Aluminum Workers' Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Following a conference held in New York City on August 28 between the committee representing the organized employes of the Reynolds Metals Company's plants at Louisville, Ky., and Glendale, Long Island, N. Y., announcement was made of a wage increase granted these employes. This wage increase of three cents per hour for all hourly rated employes, as well as the adjustment of differentials in certain classifications of employes, as of September 1, 1936, was secured for the organized workers of these plants by representatives of international and aluminum workers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The conference committee of the unions consisted of Thomas R. Jarrell and Charles Gibson of Aluminum and Tin Foil Workers' Union No. 19388, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Weinhardt, local Lodge No. 681, International Association of Machinists, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur Cook and James Carberry, Aluminum and Tin Foil Workers' Union No. 20168, Glendale, Long Island, N. Y., H. A. Plank, representing the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; John J. Hurley, representing the International Association of Machinists, and William Collins and David Williams, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The Reynolds Company was represented by Mr. R. S. Reynolds, president, and W. G. Golden and A. P. Cochran, vice presidents.

In addition to the proposed wage increase the company also agreed to negotiate immediately a working agreement with its organized employes.

The wage adjustment granted by the Reynolds Metals Company was made despite the fact that the aluminum foil industry has been seriously affected by the provisions of the trade agreement negotiated between the United States and Switzerland, effective early in 1936.

Hundreds of thousands pounds of foreign-made aluminum foil are being dumped into the United States to the detriment and injury of the American foil industry. Both the unions and the company representatives have been appealing to the administration for a correction of the situation. Although it has been having to fight hard to hold the market for its product, the Reynolds Metals Company decided to recognize the increased cost of living faced by its employes and grant an approximate 5 per cent increase in wage rates.

Early in August the dissolution of the companies to grant the dismissal wage pacts reached the point where the unions concerned were planned to strike if the negative attitude was continued. A few hours before the deadline both the Northern Pacific and the Golden Gate companies agreed to sign contracts giving to the employes the same protection assured those of the Southern Pacific company. The negotiations which followed on the method of application resulted in the agreements of August 21.

An illustration of the optional lump sum payment of the dismissal wage given in the case of a captain who has been employed for 12 years. He will receive $3,600 in monthly payments or its equivalent in employment after abandonment of service, or he may elect to accept a lump sum payment of $3,300.

Counsel for the unions in negotiating the contracts were H. D. Knoles and Sam Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.

FERRYBOAT EMPLOYES WIN DISMISSAL PAY CONTRACTS

1,200 Union Members Will Be Paid Benefits if Discharged When Bay Bridges in San Francisco Are Completed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—August 29, 1936, was a red letter day for hundreds of ferryboat employes on San Francisco Bay whose jobs will be abandoned through completion of the Bay bridges which have been in course of construction for many months.

On that day representatives of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries signed agreements with three organizations of marine workers representing the employes providing for dismissal wages for all ferryboat workers who are discharged because of the bridge development.

The agreement signed by the Northern Pacific is identical with the agreement signed by the Southern Pacific company on July 1, 1936. The basic provisions of the Southern Pacific agreement are also found in the Southern Pacific Golden Gate agreement.

$4,000,000 in Benefits

Employes who lose positions through partial or complete abandonment of ferry services will be assured benefit employment or dismissal wages at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service in the company. An optional lump sum payment of the dismissal benefit is provided when all ferry service is completely abandoned.

The agreements are interpreted as setting a precedent for the application of social security principles through collective bargaining. Approximately 1,200 men will be protected by the terms of the pacts, receiving benefits roughly estimated as the equivalent of $4,000,000.

Strike Was Threatened

Two and one-half years of effort on the part of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific brought the controversy to a successful issue.

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Five-Day Week, $8 Per Day, on Wisconsin News Won by Milwaukee Newspaper Guild

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLNS). — The strike of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild against the Wisconsin News, in effect since February 17, was ended by a settlement pact which provides that persons in the editorial department with at least three years' experience shall receive not less than $8 per eight-hour day for five days a week. Reporters shall be paid not less than $25 per week.

Under the settlement terms, dated September 1, the News' employment policy reads that "this is not a contract, but a policy in operation on the paper which will be continued for at least a year and as long thereafter as economic conditions justify."

John H. Black, manager of the News, said that "Milwaukee owes a debt of gratitude to the untiring efforts and cooperative attitude of the Federated Trades Council in bringing about peace after these many months of controversy."

A statement issued at the headquarters of the Newspaper Guild said:

"Included in the settlement terms which the Guild agreed to end the strike was a verbal understanding reached between the Trades Council committee and Mr. Black. Under this agreement there will be no discrimination against any members of the Guild. It further provides that the duration of the strike is not to be considered a lapse of employment for the purpose of determining vacations, dismissal bonuses, etc.

"Guild officers and all of the individual members evidenced themselves as highly satisfied with the settlement."

DAIRIES VIOLATE ST. LOUIS MILK ORDINANCE, IS CHARGE

St. Louis, Mo. (AFLNS)—Local subsidiaries of National Dairies, Inc., often referred to as "the dairy trust," have been charged in police court here with possession of repasteurized cream.

Dr. Milton R. Fisher, supervisor of milk control for the Health Department, said his inspectors reported that cream was pasteurized on a Saturday and when not disposed of was repasteurized on the following Wednesday, in violation of the St. Louis milk ordinance. The St. Louis Dairy Company and the Highland Dairy Farms Company, two National Dairies, Inc., subsidiaries, among those charged, are owners of three large distributors which supply over three-fourths of the milk sold in St. Louis.

Organized labor is particularly interested in the matter because working people are large consumers of milk. The activities of the Health Department in attempting to enforce the milk ordinance against all distributors is being highly commended in labor circles.

FURNITURE WORKERS STRIKE CLOSES PLANTS IN TACOMA

Tacoma, Wash. (AFLNS).—Between five and six hundred members of the Furniture Workers' Union are out on strike here in four factories, following failure of negotiations carried on since last April and brought to a head by refusal of employers to meet a committee from the Central Labor Council.

Business Agent Dennett reported a 100 per cent response. The plants closed without attempting to operate with strikebreakers, but were apparently surprised that the strike was made effective.

Full Right of Labor to Organize Urged by Federal Church Council

Labor Sunday Message Condemns Opposition of Many Employers To Collective Bargaining—Criticizes Our Economic Order For Its Creation of the Few Who Are Rich and the Many Who Are Poor—Teachers' Oath Laws Scored.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Strongly worded criticism of a number of the anti-social aspects of our industrial system and emphasis on the importance of mobilizing Christian influence for the elimination of many recognized evils and in support of measures having in view the realization of a better social order are features of the Labor Sunday Message for 1936 issued by the Department of the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, from the Council's headquarters in New York City.

Among outstanding evils which Christians should not tolerate the message includes the "widespread denial of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively," economic conditions which create wealth for the few and poverty for the masses, unemployment, undernourished children in families on relief, sweatshops, child labor, and company stores.

The text of the Council's message follows:

On a day in the spring of this year this wireless message came from London: "Edward VIII, after visiting the great new liner, 'Queen Mary,' and the splendid Glasgow docks, turned to someone near him and asked, 'How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?'"

That question has to do with more than an accidental contrast. It focuses the drastic interrogation which the Christian mind and heart must direct to our whole civilization now.

AVOID SOFT COMPROMISE

How can we reconcile a world which provides, on the one hand, luxury and freedom for the few, and a sordid, drab, and pinched existence for the many? For the Christian conscience there can be no reconciliation while these facts remain. We cannot merely look the other way. Rather, we must look straight in the brutish reality, never for an rest until we have set in motion redeeming social purposes which can change all facts to new ones, juster, fairer and more kind.

Our danger today is that the discontent with social and economic evils which these recent tragic years have roused may try to satisfy itself with soft compromise. We are in danger of looking at the ship and forgetting the slums. As the first signs of returning prosperity begin to appear and men's energies launch out with a measure of confidence, we may think that we can leave behind us the dark record of the depression years. We may imagine that unemployment, poverty, the disintegration of families and the distinction between millions of children, old and young, will somehow take care of themselves. The ships of our economic fortunes are on the high seas again, we think. Never mind the cost at which they were put there.

END CRAMPED EXISTENCE

But this cost we must mind. It is intolerable to the Christian spirit that the world forget the human havoc which economic depression has caused, and which no haphazard business revival can possibly cure. Out of the crucible of these recent years, one iron purpose should be forged: namely, the will that nothing shall divert us from the continuing task to find those necessary ways of readjustment—whether through voluntary cooperative organization, through taxation, or through other practicable social controls—by which those who have been doomed to a cramped existence may be set free into larger life.

COMPASSION FOR SUFFERING

The supreme influence ought to bring to our contemporary world three things:

First, a compassionate heart.

Christian individuals and Christian churches must be sensitive to the needs of all who suffer. We must not allow ourselves to forget, nor let the community forget, the men and women of industrial towns reduced to a bleak and almost hopeless existence through unemployment; the undernourished children in families where relief budgets are too small; the sweatshops and child labor in some industries; the wretchedness of those who live round the shafts of idle coal mines; the exploited sharecroppers and homeless migrants in many of our agricultural areas; the Negroes denied equal justice; and all others upon whom the bitter pressure of unfair conditions falls. We are bound to remember that it was with such as these that our Master identified Himself when He said: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto Me."

PRESERVE LIBERTY

Second, a courageous mind.

The Christian conscience does not make us any more nearly infallible than other men in technical details. It does not equip us to speak dogmatically on precise political or economic programs. But it ought to, and does, give a clarity of central judgment. It turns upon all questions the light of one supreme consideration. Because it believes that all men are the children of God, it believes that the only right ideal for any community is one in which there shall be freedom for all men to develop in thought and in action the best that is in their personalities.

Therefore, the Christian spirit must stand like a flaming sword against all tyrannies, whether they be those upon America that shackling of human thought and speech which the Nazi regime has imposed upon Germany, or those imposed upon Russia which lie like a dark shadow on those lands where dictatorship prevails.

The teachers' oath bills introduced in the legislatures of several states, with the "gag laws" introduced in Congress, the vicious assaults upon academic freedom, the attempts to suppress honest honesty, the widespread denial of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, which have been launched by sinister influences under the mask of patriotism, are but one part of the political democracy, but of the Christian faith. The dignity of the human soul, and with them, therefore, the Christian church can have no part nor lot.

USE PEACEFUL METHODS

This faith in the will of Christ as the one and only way for our world's redemption.

In these immediate days when the conditions of our world have become the enemy of peace, we have no confidence of this faith. There is too much bitterness already in our domestic affairs. There is too much bitterness between the nations. The conflicts of economic interest and the antagonisms between economic classes are turning away from patient reasonableness to hard and forcible repression on one side and violence on the other.

Many today believe that our only hope is to avoid revolution, and that the old hatreds between the nations will somehow pass away. But those who follow Christ will yield to no such impotent fatalism. In thought, in conversation, in action, in influence on public policy, we must set forward and support and support those measures of cooperation and constructive service through which a better social order may be peacefully achieved.

We must resist the policy of increased armaments, of militarism, of military control, and unflaggingly urge the participation of the United States in study and adherence to methods of those inequalities, political and economic, from which wars take their rise.

Christians should follow the pioneering example of those who, like Kagawa, make love the controlling principle in personal, economic and international relationships. Such men may be hated, misunderstood, persecuted, executed even; but they can be the seed for the future. Though the pathway lead to a cross we remember that the cross is the sign not of defeat but of final triumph.

Dr. Lapp Is Named Sole Arbitrator to Settle Jurisdictional Disputes in Building Trades

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A special committee of the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Department named Dr. John A. Lapp, labor-relations director of the Public Works Administration, as supreme arbitrator in jurisdictional disputes involving the building trades affiliated with the A. F. of L.

It is with gratification that I am able to make this announcement," said Dan W. Tracy, international president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and chairman of the special committee which chose Dr. Lapp for the post, adding:

"Building craftsmen have been aware that their organizations have suffered from lack of machinery to take care of a vexing problem of jurisdictional disputes. We believe now that we have laid the foundation for the ultimate solution of this problem, both from the point of view of the man at work and the employer, as well as the public."

Ends Jurisdiction Strikes

Under the new plan work on a job dispute will not be interrupted pending a decision by Referee Lapp.

Other features are:

1. All jurisdictional disputes are to be referred to the referee when they cannot be arbitrated otherwise.

2. All crafts have agreed to abide by the decisions of the referee.

3. Efforts will be made to settle disputes by negotiations between unions before submitting cases to the referee.

Each of the 19 international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department has agreed to and will be bound by the plan, Tracy said.

LABOR SPIES IN ROCKFORD MUST TAKE OUT LICENSES

Rockford, Ill. (AFLNB).—Labor spies, masquerading as private detectives, will hereafter have to secure a license and pay a fee, as a result of an ordinance passed by City Council at the request of labor officials. Each private detective agency must register and pay a fee of $100, while the fee for each "private detective" will be $50.

It is believed that this action will bring into the light the activities of so-called detective agencies, often active when there are labor troubles.

CALIFORNIA FIRE FIGHTERS WANT RETIREMENT PENSIONS

Richmond, Calif. (AFLNS).—An old-age retirement pension plan is being sought by Fire Fighters' Union No. 1183, in which the fire laddies have the support of organized labor in general.

The pension plan proposed involves the payment of one-half the regular salary to a fireman who has been in the service 20 years and has reached the age of 60. The pension would be optional to those eligible, but mandatory on the part of the city when requested by any qualified person.